Washington

Washington is not only the capital of the [United States of America](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/rasskaz-places-of-interest-in-the-usa.html). It’s also an amazingly beautiful city.

Every year millions of people visit Washington in order to see its famous sights. The city was named after the first President of the USA, George Washington. He was the person who found the area to build the capital of USA. Washington spared some land from the states Maryland and Virginia and called the district Columbia.

There is also a separate state in the USA, called Washington, but it’s situated in the far west of the country, whereas the capital-city is in the east. So people call the capital Washington D.C. (District of Columbia), not to confuse it with the state.

Washington D.C. is divided into 4 districts: north-west, north-east, south-west, south-east. These districts have respectively numbered streets each. For example, First Street, Third Street etc. That way, it’s easy to define where you are. Washington is considered to be one of the most beautiful and unusual cities of the USA. It has no skyscrapers or tall building. There are only nice parks, squares, memorials, famous monuments and buildings which are no taller than 40 meters.

The best-known sights in the city are the Washington Memorial, which is a huge stone structure on the Potomac River, and the Lincoln Memorial, which is designed in a shape of Greek temple. The main buildings of the city are the Capitol and the White House. All tourists start their sightseeing tour from these constructions.

Moreover, there are some other places of interest in Washington. For example, the Senate Chamber, The Jefferson Memorial, the Hall of Representatives and the Library of Congress which holds millions of books and manuscripts.

### Places of Interest in New York

New York is not the capital city of the [Unites States of America](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/rasskaz-places-of-interest-in-the-usa.html). However, it’s the largest and the most famous city of the country. The city is situated on the east coast of the Atlantic Ocean and consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Richmond and Queens. New York is also known as New Amsterdam or the Big Apple. It’s one of the most important financial, cultural, political, economic centers in the world.

The population of the city is over 8 million people and every year more than 48 million of foreign tourists come to visit it. The reasons can be different. Some come to study in New York, some to work, and the majority wants just to see the places of interest.

There are a great number of places to visit in the city, but one of the most famous sights is the Statue of Liberty. People from all over the world want to take a photo with this giant sculpture of a woman, who is the national symbol of freedom. Another famous sight is the Broadway Street. Nobody misses it when visiting the city. It’s situated in Manhattan and houses lots of banks and other commercial organizations. There are also lots of entertaining and spectacular facilities which turned the Broadway into the symbol of entertainment industry.

One of the architectural wonders of New York is a famous Brooklyn Bridge, which crosses the East River strait. The length of the bridge is 1825 meters and it connects Manhattan with Brooklyn. Other interesting architectures in the Big Apple are the skyscrapers: Empire State Building and Chrysler Building. Tourists also like the Rockefeller Center and the Woolworth Building. Art lovers will find many interesting museums in New York, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, American Museum of Natural History and many others. All in all, New York is a special city, which can offer its visitors thousands of attractions.

### Getting a Job in the United States

There are two types of jobs: full-time and part-time work. A full-time job is usually 35-40 hours a week. A part-time job is 15-28 hours a week.

The difference between them is more than just a matter of how long one works. The difference is in the pay and benefits. Many persons with a full-time job will have a higher salary and be provided with benefits. Benefits such as medical insurance, paid vacations, and maybe even an opportunity to have a retirement savings plan.

Part-time workers do not receive any benefits other than a few days off a year. Many youth in our country begin working from an early age. The law requires young people to be a certain age, before they may begin work.

However, most may work at the age of fourteen, with a worker's permit or permission from his parents or guardian. Students usually have part-time jobs in fast food restaurants such as McDonald's, Burger King, etc. Many young men and women work in pizza places and ice cream shops as waiters. Some students work at sports events as coaches, referees, umpires, or scorekeepers.

Fast food workers are usually required to work at least 15-17 hours a week. The same goes for any part-time work.

Some students work to pay for attending college or university, others like having extra pocket money, or are saving to buy something.

How much money can a young person make? However, the minimum wage in California and [New York](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/topic-new-york.html) is around 6 or 7 dollars an hour because the costs of living in those states are much higher. But the average McDonald's worker in Georgia will make minimum wage, $5.65 per hour.

If a student in [America](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/usa-states-with-capitals.html) wants to find a job, he or she will find it. The job may not be prestigious or even enjoyable, but there is work to be found.

Generally, the difference between our youth and Amen can one in the area of employment lies in job availability an salary. Americans have the opportunity to work - there are more places for young people to work and payment is higher.

American youth needs to work. Saving money for college, university, or technical schools is necessary. Costs run from 5,000-20,000 dollars a year, and the average American family cannot provide this much money every year for four years. One can assume that most university students work one, two or even three jobs during their time at university.

Most employers expect their applicants to have previous experience. In order to obtain a job, one must fill out ah application. An application requires necessary information for taxes. The employer usually requests recommendations. It is now also standard practice for many employers to ask employees to take drug tests before they can get a job.

After an application has been reviewed, the employer may call the prospective employee in for an interview. The employer will ask questions about what to do in an emergency, what to do with angry customers, and other relative scenarios.

Work experience is necessary for most college or university graduates. Thus, American youth must work during college or university in order to get a good job later on or to pay for attending a college or university.

### Climate and Nature of the USA

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American Continent. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, by the Pacific Ocean in the west and by the Gulf of Mexico in the south. The climate varies from moderate to subtropical. Along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts it is oceanic.

Most of the USA territory is marked by sharp differences between winter and summer. Average winter temperature is about 25 degrees below zero in Alaska and up to 20 degrees above zero in Florida. Average summer temperature varies from 14 degrees above zero in the western part and up to 32 degrees above zero in the southeast. The largest amount of rainfall is noted in Alaska and the southwest of the country. In winter the northern part of the USA usually has a steady snow cover.

The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Yukon, the Columbia, and the Colorado. The Great Lakes are situated in the northeast of the country. The region of the Cordilleras has semideserts, while the rest of the territory is rich in forests.

The plains of Wyoming, stretching for hundreds of miles, are covered with short grass and sagebrush. This is the land of cattle- and sheep breeding. The south of the country has been an agricultural region for many years. It raises the nation's cotton and tobacco. The USA also grows wheat, corn and different vegetables.

In California, where the climate is usually mild, the famous fruit-raising area is located. Californian oranges, grapefruit and lemons are sold all over the USA and other parts of the world.

There are a lot of national parks in the USA, the aim of which is to preserve the beauty and treasures of the nature.

### Holidays in the USA

Probably the most widely celebrated holidays in the United States of America are [Thanksgiving](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/thanksgiving-day-blagodareniya.html), [Independence Day](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/independence-day-american.html) and Christmas.

Thanksgiving Day is marked on the fourth Thursday of November. On this day Americans thank their God for his blessings. Families gather together for a traditional dinner which includes roast turkey and pumpkin pie.

Independence Day is marked on the 4th of July as the birthday of the United States as a free and independent nation. Generally, picnics, parades and firework displays are held all over the country on this day.

Christmas is the most important religious holiday for Christians. Gift-giving is very common at Christmas. American children look forward to Christmas morning, when they find gifts brought by Santa Claus.

Other important holidays are [Easter](http://www.learnenglishbest.com/prazdnik-paskhi-easter.html), Labour Day and Memorial Day. Labour Day is observed on the 1st Monday of September to honour the working people. Memorial Day, on the 4th Monday of May, is a day when the dead of all wars are remembered.

#### Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice)

##### *1) Общее понятие*

**Страдательный залог**: который по английски называется the Passive Voice. Этот залог дает возможность образовывать предложения, в которых объект действия является подлежащим. Пример из русского языка:

Бухгалтер составил смету (действ, залог).

Смета была составлена бухгалтером (страдат. залог).

##### *2) Образование страдательного залога [Indefinite](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=indefinite%22)) [Tense](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=tense%22)), Passive Voice (неопределенные времена, страдательным залог)*

Способ образования страдательного залога.

Глагол to [do](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=do%22)) делать.

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|  | | Сказуемое | |  |
| Время | Подлежащее | Вспомогат. глагол | Смысловой глагол | Перевод |
| [Present](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=present%22)) | [It](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22)) | is | [done](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=done%22)) | Это сделано. |
| [Past](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=past%22)) | [It](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22)) | was | [done](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=done%22)) | Это было сделано. |
| [Future](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=future%22)) | [It](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22)) | [will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) | [done](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=done%22)) | Это будет сделано. |

Примеры:

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| The [house](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=house%22)) built [of](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=of%22)) [stone](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=stone%22)) (Participle II). | Дом, *построенный* из камня. |
| The [house](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=house%22)) is built [of](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=of%22)) [wood](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=wood%22)) ([Present](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=present%22)) [Indefinite](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=indefinite%22)) Passive). | Дом *построен* из дерева. |
| The [letter](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=letter%22)) was [found](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=found%22)) [last](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=last%22)) [year](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=year%22)) ([Past](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=past%22)) [Indefinite](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=indefinite%22)) Passive) | Письмо *было найдено* в прошлом году. |
| The [work](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=work%22)) [will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) completed [in](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=in%22)) [time](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=time%22)) ([Future](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=future%22)) [Indefinite](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=indefinite%22)) Passive) | Работа *будет завершена*вовремя. |

**Вопросительная** форма глаголов в страдательном залоге образуется по принципу: первый (вспомогательный) глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

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| [Present](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=present%22)): | Is [anything](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=anything%22)) changed? | Изменено ли что-нибудь? |
| [Past](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=past%22)): | Was the [bird](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=bird%22)) caught? | Была ли поймана птица? |
| [Future](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=future%22)): | [Will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [it](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) [done](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=done%22))? | Будет ли это сделано? |

**Отрицательная** форма образуется с помощью отрицания , которое ставится после первого глагола:

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| [Present](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=present%22)): | [We](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=we%22)) [are](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=are%22)) [not](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=not%22)) invited. | Мы не приглашены. |
| [Past](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=past%22)): | [They](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=they%22)) were [not](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=not%22)) seen. | Их не видели. |
| [Future](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=future%22)): | The [letter](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=letter%22)) [will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [not](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=not%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) opened. | Письмо не будет вскрыто. |

Вот полная таблица спряжения глагола в указанных временах. to invite [in'vait] приглашать

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| [**Present**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=present%22))**(настоящее)** | [**Past**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=past%22))**(прошедшее)** | [**Future**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=future%22))**(будущее)** |
| [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) am invited | [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) was invited | [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) shall [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited |
| *я приглашен* | *я был приглашен* | *я буду приглашен* |
| [he](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=he%22)) ([she](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=she%22)), [it](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22))) is invited | [he](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=he%22)) ([she](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=she%22)), [it](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22))) was invited | [he](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=he%22)) ([she](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=she%22)), [it](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=it%22))) [will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited |
| [we](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=we%22)) [are](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=are%22)) invited | [we](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=we%22)) were invited | [we](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=we%22)) shall [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited |
| [you](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=you%22)) [are](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=are%22)) invited | [you](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=you%22)) were invited | [you](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=you%22)) [will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited |
| [they](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=they%22)) [are](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=are%22)) invited | [they](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=they%22)) were invited | [they](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=they%22)) [will](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited |
| am [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) invited? | was [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) invited? | shall [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited? |
| [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) am [not](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=not%22)) invited | [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) was [not](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=not%22)) invited | [I](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=I%22)) shall [not](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=not%22)) [be](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22)) invited |

Перепишите эти таблицы, а также сводную таблицу в вашу тетрадь.

В русском языке мы можем подчеркнуть объект действия разными способами:

1) Страдательной конструкцией:

Письмо написано. Письмо было написано. Письмо будет написано.

2) Глаголом на **-ся**:

План *составлялся* три недели. Здесь будет *строиться* дом.

3) Неопределенно-личным оборотом:

План *составляли* три недели.

**Прочтите и переведите:**

**The**[**dress**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=dress%22))**was made**[**by**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=by%22))[**Ann**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=Ann%22))**. A**[**new**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=new%22))[**car**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=car%22))**was bought.**[**Nothing**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=nothing%22))**was said**[**about**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=about%22))[**our**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=our%22))[**plan**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=plan%22))**.**[**No**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=no%22))**questions**[**will**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22))[**be**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22))**asked. The**[**plan**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=plan%22))[**will**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22))[**be**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22))**changed. The**[**two**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=two%22))**sides**[**of**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=of%22))**the**[**river**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=river%22))[**are**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=are%22))**connected**[**by**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=by%22))**a**[**bridge**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=bridge%22))**. Is English**[**taught**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=taught%22))[**at**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=at%22))[**your**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=your%22))[**institute**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=institute%22))**?**[**How**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=how%22))**was**[**she**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=she%22))**dressed?**[**How**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=how%22))[**many**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=many%22))**examples**[**will**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=will%22))[**be**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=be%22))**given? Were**[**such**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=such%22))**maps used a**[**hundred**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=hundred%22))**years**[**ago**](javascript:go(%22http://www.englspace.com/online/word_dic.php?word=ago%22))**?**

**Canada**

Canada is an independent federative state. It is one of the most developed countries.

Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories.

It is situated on the North American continent. In size Canada is the second in the world after Russia. Its area is almost 10 million km2.

The capital of Canada is Ottawa, which is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River. It is famous for its beautiful parks. It is also known as the city of bridges.

Canada is very rich in forest, minerals and fur-bearing animals. It holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests. It is rich in the following natural resources: non-ferrous metals, uranium, oil, natural gas, coal.

Canadian industries produce cars, airliners, locomotives, sea vessels, snow-removal machines, and agricultural equipment. The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries.

Official languages of Canada are English and French. Nearly 60 percent of the population speak English and 27 percent speak French. The rest speaks other languages, such as Eskimo, Indian, German, Ukrainian and Italian.

Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. It has been active in a number of major UN agencies.

**New Zealand**

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1600 km southeast of Australia and about 10 500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island — and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language» Maori, in addition to English.

The country once belonged to the British empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12 % of the country's population

New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries — Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

**Questions:**

1. Where is New Zealand situated?  
2. What city is the capital of New Zealand?  
3. What languages do people in New Zealand speak?  
4. What is the official language in New Zealand?  
5. Who is New Zealand's head of state?  
6. Who runs the national government?  
7. Who were the first people to live in New Zealand?  
8. What are the main industries of the country?

**Australia**

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest country and the smallest continent. It lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means "southern". The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government.

About 23 million people live in Australia nowadays. The natives of the country are called Aborigines. Now they occupy a very small part of the country’s population due to the former extrusion of the native people in the past.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. All the government buildings are situated there.  
The capital is also the home of many cultural institutions, such as Australian National University, National Gallery, National Museum, Royal Military College, Australian Institute of Sport and many others.

The largest and the most visited city in Australia is Sydney. With the population of more than 4.6 million people. There is a great number of attractions in Sydney. The most well–known ones are Sydney Opera House, Sydney Harbour Bridge, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral and others.

The country has some unique species of animals, which can’t be found anywhere else. Among them, koalas, kangaroos, wallabies, flightless emus, wombats and many others. So, the Australian Zoos can be another place of interest for tourists.

## Образование страдательного залога (form of “to be” + past participle)

Времена **страдательного залога** (**Passive Voice**) образуются при помощи [вспомогательного глагола](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/notional-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-and-semi-auxiliary-verbs#auxiliary-verbs) **to be** (в соответствующей временной форме) и причастия прошедшего времени [(Past Participle)](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/basic-forms-of-the-verb-in-english#past-participle): **is locked**/**is being locked** и т.д. Past Participle правильных глаголов образуется добавлением к инфинитиву окончания **–ed**: to invite – invit**ed**. При добавлении к глаголу **–ed** иногда происходят изменения в его написании: to stop – stopp**ed**. Past Participle неправильных глаголов необходимо запомнить: **to tell – told – told**. Дополнительно о [Правилах прибавления окончаний –ed к глаголам](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/spelling-of-endings-ed/).

## Таблица всех времен в страдательном залоге

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present** Настоящее | **Past** Прошедшее | **Future** Будущее | **Future in the Past** Будущее в прошедшем |
| **Simple (indefinite)** Неопределенное | The ball **is taken** every day. | The ball **was taken** yesterday. | The ball **will be taken** tomorrow. | The ball **would be taken** the next day. |
| **Continuous (Progressive)** Длительное | The ball **is being taken** now. | The ball **was being taken** at 7 o’clock yesterday. | не используется | не используется |
| **Perfect** Совершенное | The ball **has** already **been taken**. | The ball **had been taken** by 7 o’clock yesterday. | The ball **will have been taken** by 7 o’clock tomorrow. | The ball **would have been taken** by 7 o’clock the next week. |
| **Perfect Continuous** Совершенное длительное | не используется | не используется | не используется | не используется |

При образовании вопросительной формы страдательного залога вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Is** the ball **taken**? **Would** the ball **be taken**?  
При образовании отрицательной формы страдательного залога частичка **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола: The ball **is not taken**. The ball **would not be taken**.

Сравните предложения в действительном и страдательном залоге и обратите внимание на то, что дополнение в глаголе-сказуемом в действительном залоге (the room) становится подлежащим в страдательном залоге.

Примеры:**Active Voice**:  
Someone **cleans** the room every day.  
Кто-то убирает комнату каждый день.  
**Passive Voice**:  
The room **is cleaned** every day.  
Комнату убирают каждый день.

## Употребление страдательного залога (the passive voice)

1. Страдательный залог употребляется, когда в центре внимания говорящего находится лицо/предмет, который подвергается действию.

Примеры:He **has been stolen** my key. – Он украл мои ключи.

2. Страдательный залог употребляется, если лицо/предмет, совершившее действие, неизвестно.

Примеры:The shirts **have** just **been ironed**. – Рубашки только что погладили (неизвестно кто именно погладил рубашки).

3. Страдательный залог употребляется, если действующее лицо/предмет, не представляет интереса.

Примеры:She **has been invited** to the restaurant. – Ее пригласили в ресторан. (нас не интересует, кто именно пригласил ее в ресторан, а интересует она сама)

4. Времена в страдательном залоге употребляются согласно тем же правилам, что и соответствующие времена действительного залога. Например, когда речь идет о действии, которое находится сейчас в развитии, употребляется форма [Present Continuous](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/present-%D1%81ontinuous/" \o "Present Continuous).

Примеры:The room **is being cleaned** at that moment. – Комнату в этот момент моют.

5. Если в страдательном обороте указывается лицо, совершающее действие, тогда употребляется предлог **by**, а если указывается орудие/инструмент/средство/вещество, совершающее действие, тогда употребляется предлог **with**.

Примеры:I was hit **by my sister**. -Меня ударила моя сестра. (лицо)  
I was hit **with a ball**. – Меня ударили мячом. (орудие)

6. В страдательном залоге **не употребляются**:

* [непереходные глаголы](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/transitive-and-intransitive-verbs/) (глаголы, которые не могут иметь прямого дополнения);
* [глаголы – связки](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/notional-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-and-semi-auxiliary-verbs#link-verbs) (be – быть, become – становится, look – смотреть, feel – чувствовать и т.д.);
* [модальные глаголы](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/notional-verbs-auxiliary-verbs-and-semi-auxiliary-verbs#modal-verbs) (can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should, must, ought to);
* некоторые[переходные глаголы](http://englishstyle.net/grammar/verb/transitive-and-intransitive-verbs/) (to fit – годиться, быть в пору, to have – иметь, to like – любить, to suit – годиться, подходить и т.д.).